

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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What The Struggle In Bridgeport Means

Bridgeport has more than 100,000 inhabitants. Less than a hundred million persons live in continental United States. Roughly speaking Bridgeport contains, then, one thousandth part of all the people in this country. A glance at the figures for population in the census shows, in some detail, who these people are; where they were born, who their immediate ancestors were, as to nationality; what country they or their parents were born in; how old they are; whether they are married, or single; of what malady they die; whether they own the home in which they live or rent it; whether the home, if owned, is mortgaged or free.

And so of Bridgeport. A glance at these facts will show that the people of Bridgeport average very much like those everywhere else. The majority of them, the vast majority, speak the English language. Those who do not speak it, are learning to as fast as they can. These people, in Bridgeport and elsewhere, are served by the same newspapers, telegraphs, telephones, automobiles, railroad trains, graphophones, air ships, steamboats and so on. They have a collective mind, and means for expressing it. All of these people are very much like each other, and they are constantly becoming more like each other, under the pressure and moulding power of a similar environment.

The United States is a democracy. It has a representative form of government, assisted and modified by the forms of a pure democracy existing in some sections of the states. The representative system formerly reigned alone. But from the ferment of the last thirty years the great statutes have emerged which give more and more power directly into the hands of the people.

It would be strange if this ferment, the separation, in thought and deed which has manifested throughout the remainder of the United States did not appear in Bridgeport. It does appear, and in a larger degree, perhaps, than in most other places in that portion of the nation which is known as New England.

The protest in Bridgeport against government by privilege, against the blacklisting of labor, against child labor and the under payment of women workers; against the manifold extortions and legalized robberies practiced upon the citizens by powerful corporations is very strong.

More than six thousand persons have in a single election cut adrift from old political traditions. Some have voted the Socialist ticket. More have voted the Progressive ticket. All have been trying for better ideals in government of city, state and nation.

Some men have tried for the benefits of a more honest and representative government to another way, namely, by endeavoring to take the control of the old political parties, from the possession of privilege and from the hands of the lobbyists, lackies and grafters who form the apparatus of privilege.

The struggle is unusually well developed in Bridgeport. Here men are slowly, but surely, realigning themselves. Those who want the flesh pots for themselves, and who think little of their neighbors, or of others are lining up under privilege. Those who want government by, of and for the people are slowly but surely coming together.

What is going forward in Bridgeport, is what is going forward all over the country. The thing is not personal, but impersonal. A new order broods over society, and an era of better things is at hand. Men are learning that brotherhood is a fact, that the state is a common household, and that those who unfairly take more than their share of the common stock, must cease from greed, learn repentance, and leave the state to those who do not war against the people of the state.

FESTIVAL OF THE FIRST PRIEST OF THE JESUITS

Members of the Society of Jesus will observe today the feast of Blessed Peter Favre, the son of poor Savoyard shepherds, who became the first priest of the great Catholic order founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola.

Peter Favre, or Faber, was born in Savoy in 1506, and, although his parents were very poor, they sent him to school, and afterward to the University of Paris. At that institution Peter met and became the first companion of Ignatius of Loyola, who was already burning with a holy zeal to serve the church. Ignatius was of noble Spanish family, and had served at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, accompanying the monarch in his wars. Peter, on the contrary, was of the humblest parentage, but the pair became firm friends. Francis Xavier, James Laynez, Alphonso Salmeron, Nicholas Bobadilla, and Simon Rodriguez joined Ignatius and Peter in their plan for a new missionary order, designed to labor especially in Palestine, which Ignatius had already visited as a pilgrim.

In August, 1534, Ignatius, Peter, and the five other disciples, took their vows at the chapel of Our Lady of Montmartre, in Paris, adding to the usual obligations of poverty and chastity to others, of obedience to the Pope and visiting the Holy Land. Peter lived for a time apart from his master, but followed rules marked out by Ignatius, living by alms and sleeping on a bare board. In 1537 Peter and his companions went to Rome and received the Pope's blessing on their undertaking. In 1541 the Society of Jesus was formally launched, the Pope having issued a bull for that purpose, and Ignatius was unanimously chosen general, while Peter was ordained the first priest of the new society. Peter afterward labored in Germany, and was chosen by Pope Paul III. to be his theologian at the Council of Nice. He hurried to Rome, but, worn out by his labors, his last illness came upon him. He was in his fortieth year when he died, in the arms of his spiritual leader, St. Ignatius.

NAPOLEON AND ST. HELENA

Two years from today will mark the centenary of the beginning of the last act in the tragedy of Napoleon. It was on August 9, 1915, that "General" Bonaparte—as his English captors insisted upon calling him—was transferred from the Bellerophon to the ship Northumberland, to begin the journey to St. Helena. There was much protest in England against the transportation of the distinguished prisoner, but the government remained firm. Official England could see nothing but danger in keeping such a dynamic force as Napoleon within its limits, and, harsh as the actions of the government seemed, the position thus taken was not without logic. Napoleon had been

placed on his honor at Elba, but honor did not weigh with him when ambition was concerned.

Charles Lamb spoke for those who favored Napoleon's detention in England when he wrote to Southey: "After all, Bonaparte is a fine fellow, as my barber says, and I should not mind standing bare-headed at his table to do service to him in his fall. They should have given him Hampton Court or Kensington, with another extending 40 miles round London." Lamb whimsically suggested that if Napoleon remained in England the people might some day eject the Brunswick in his favor, and the government took the suggestion seriously. Now that Napoleon is safely dead, such a fear seems absurd—but Napoleon was then alive, and, in view of that fact, no government was safe in saying, "I should worry!"

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

Lieut.-Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles, retired, former commander-in-chief of the United States Army, being his seventy-fifth year to-day, was born in Westminister, Mass., August 8, 1839. He retired just ten years ago to-day, and has since traveled widely and written many articles for magazines and reviews. He recently visited the Balkan States to view the battlefields and gain the material for a military review of the war. In this work he will have the assistance of his son, Maj. Sherman Miles, who has been military attaché with the Balkan allies since the outbreak of the war. The venerable but active warrior holds pronounced opinions of many military matters of moment. He believes that the abolition of the canten in the United States army was a mistake, and that it should be restored. One of his proper supervision declares the canten would "tend to improve the health, discipline and efficiency of the service."

Gen. Miles is decidedly against compulsory military service, and denounces the scheme tending to the "Germanization" of the United States. He advocates a standing army for the United States, and for all European countries as well, of one soldier to each 1,000 inhabitants.

Gen. Miles served through the civil war with Massachusetts and New York infantry, rising to the rank of major-general of volunteers. He conducted his military career as colonel of the Fortieth regiment of infantry. He conducted several campaigns against the Indians on the western frontier, notably those against Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, Chief Joseph, the infamous Geronimo, and Natchez. While engaged in quelling the warlike instincts of the Redskins he made the acquaintance of Col. "Buffalo Bill" and the two have ever remained firm friends.

Gen. Miles first visited the Balkans as the United States military representative at the seat of the Turco-Greek war. He also represented the United States army at the Queen Victoria jubilee celebration. He was senior officer commanding the army from 1895 until his retirement in 1909.

The former chief of Uncle Sam's fighters has an international reputation as a military authority, and his books, "Military Europe" and "Observations Abroad," published fifteen years ago, were read and discussed by army officers all over the world.

In his memoirs Gen. Miles has given the world a valuable record of Indian warfare. He paid a high tribute to many of the redskin leaders, and declares that the injustices of the government agents were responsible for many of the uprisings. Of Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés he says: "He was the highest type of the Indian on the world a valuable record of Indian warfare." It was long the boast of the Nez Percés that they had killed a paleface, but they were driven to desperation when the "great white father" ordered them to leave their reservation in the land of their fathers. Chief Joseph surrendered to Gen. Miles only after a hard fight and siege. Gen. Miles advocated the maintenance of an Idaho reservation for the vanquished Indians, but, he writes, "orders were received sending them to the city and the most determined face and piercing eye that I have ever seen."

Gen. Miles said, "There has seldom appeared a more ruthless commander. He had the most determined face and piercing eye that I have ever seen."

STRIKE BRINGS MARTIAL LAW TO BARCELONA

Barcelona, Spain, Aug. 8.—The Confederation of Labor here declared a general strike today, and the government, in response, proclaimed martial law in the city and took extensive military precautions.

Many of the labor leaders were arrested in the course of the night.

PUBLISHERS AT \$12.00 PER.

A recent speaker before the Missouri Press Association remarked that there are in Missouri 300 publishers who do not make over \$12.00 per week. Near by states have an equal number, he said. They work 70 to 80 hours per week.

When the followers of so fine a profession are to a large extent so poorly paid, some grievous fault exists. Is it the editor's fault or the public's? It can hardly be the latter, in these days when the farmer drives a motor car, when painter and carpenter earn 50 to 100 per cent. more than a few years ago.

The editor, like the farmer, has prided himself on his individuality. The farmer plants himself on the soil of his farm and glories in kingship over all he surveys. Similarly the editor feels that his smeared type cases and dusty desk are a little empire all his own. The paper may be smothery, its columns made up with a shovel. But it is "his," and not all the Rockefeller can change it.

This defiant isolation has been picturesque. In some phases it has heroic elements, when the editor speaks out in meekness for things that to him seem good and true. Most of the time it has meant simply that his children have quit at the high school, while the other fellow's went to college.

There will never be trusts in the newspaper business. But the publisher, who sells his space and his information service for prices that leave him stranded in the remotest back eddies of prosperity is a fool, and he knows it better than any one else. The State Press Association should take up the problem of giving the country editor an adequate reward for his incalculably beneficial service. But he must stand up in his boots and demand his rights like a man.

FIRST THINGS IN HISTORY

The first international yacht race to establish title to the "America's Cup" was held in 1870, when the schooner over the New York Yacht Club's course and resulted in a victory for the American cutter *Marie*, 97 tons, over the British schooner *Cambria*, 227 tons. The trophy was offered by the British Yacht Squadron, when the schooner *America* visited England in 1851, and came to be called "America's Cup" by reason of the victory of the Yankee craft over all the pleasure boats of England in a race around the Isle of Wight. The *America* was built in Boston and was of 170 tons. By deed of gift of the owners of the winner, the trophy was presented to the New York Yacht Club and constituted a challenge cup for the yachts of all nations. The first race under this deed of gift was that of August 8, 1870, when the *big Cambria* was badly beaten by the little *Marie*. In the following year the British schooner *Lionela*, 230 tons, tried for the cup against the American schooner *Columbia* and Sappho, the former of 230 and the latter of 310 tons, and the English craft was defeated in four out of the five contests of the series. Subsequent English attempts to "lift the cup" have been equally unsuccessful.

SMOKING BY WOMEN.

Society circles report a steady increase of the habit of smoking by women. But while it has become common in the gilded circles of aristocracy, it makes but little progress among every day people.

The difference between the European and American point of view on this question is singular. The heresies of standard English is to smoke freely, and from all accounts the practice is so common as to attract little notice.

In this country where a woman is seen smoking in some hotel or public place is a crowd often gathered around, as if she were a polar bear in a cage. American opinion gives women the highest range of freedom in the world. It permits its girls solitary association with men that would create newspaper scandal in Europe. Connected with this implicit trust are severe standards of conduct. Acts that are condemned as harmless or venial in the case of men are condemned when committed by women. Smoking is a conspicuous illustration.

Public opinion will probably soon make changes in the attitude of both sexes toward *My Lady Nicotine*. The gates of all occupations are falling before the daughters of Eve. They can work at any honest, clean task. Their habits and diversions will be likely to coincide more and more the men's. The future will probably see less discrimination between them and men on the tobacco question.

On the other hand, there is a growing sentiment in favor of the physical development. The abstinence of the non-smoking man is likely to seem less eccentric than in the past. The human machine must have the wisest, kindest treatment to run the swift race of modern business. Many young men feel that tobacco is a detriment to their choice will command respect, and will not seem so unusual as it was formerly regarded.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Investigation of the fees received by clerks of the federal, district and circuit courts of appeals is provided for in a resolution introduced by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon. The investigation would be conducted by a special committee of senators.

BATHING SUITS

Men's 75c to \$4.00
Boys' 50c to \$2.00
Boys' Tights 15c to 50c

BATHING CAPS

Good assortment, low prices
25c, 40c and 50c.

WATER WINGS

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Easy to clean and no big laundry bill for the man who uses Rubber Collars
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The Store Closes every day but Saturday at 5 o'clock.
On Saturdays at 9 o'clock.

August Sale of House Furniture

Keep in Mind the Special Discounts in Departments,

Less 20 per cent.

Ardahan Rugs, Furniture, Trunks and Bags, China Dinner Sets, Silverware and Glass, Refrigerators over \$15.00, and most lines of Kitchen and Laundry Furnishings.

Less 10 per cent.

Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Matting and all Floor Coverings, Dinnerware in Stock Patterns, Bedspreads and Blankets, Couch Hammocks, Refrigerators up to \$15.00, and Dining Chairs.

Discounts in other Departments.

Less 20 per cent on Jewelry, Leather Goods, Real and Imitation Shell Hair Ornaments, Silver Toilet Articles, Mesh and Bead Bags.

Diningroom Furniture

Colonial Quartered Oak Suites, 10 pcs. buffet, china cabinet, table with 54 inch top, 8 ft. extension, serving table, one armchair and five sidechairs, value \$243.75, \$195.00 sale price.

Separate Golden Oak Buffets

Value \$28.00 for \$22.40
Value \$44.00 for \$35.20
Value \$59.25 for \$47.40
Value \$60.00 for \$54.80

Separate Mahogany Buffets

Value \$38.50 for \$30.00
Value \$72.00 for \$57.60

Bedroom Furniture, Forest Green Oak

Dressers
Value \$15.00 for \$10.00
Value \$12.75 for \$ 8.00

Chiffoniers

Value \$14.00 for \$ 9.00
Value \$11.00 for \$ 7.00
Fourth Floor.

Jardinieres in the Sale

Value \$ 6.50 for \$ 5.20
Value \$ 6.00 for \$ 4.80
Value \$ 9.50 for \$ 7.60
Value \$ 1.75 for \$ 1.40
Value \$ 1.25 for \$ 1.00
Value .98 for .78
Value .50 for .40

Jardinieres with Pedestals

Value .40 for .32
Value .35 for .28
Value .30 for .24

Umbrella Stands of attractive designs at same reductions. In the Basement.

The D. M. Read Company.

EASTON

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer S. Andrews, the Misses Bertha, Elizabeth, Mina, Lillian and Martha Andrews, Mr. William E. Andrews, Master Howard Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Andrews have returned to their homes here, having enjoyed two weeks at "Sea Shell" cottage, Fairfield beach.

Miss Clara Hull of Westport has been spending a few days in town, the guest of her brother, Mr. Chester Hull, at Plattville.

Mrs. G. Burr Tucker has been a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Annie Bixby, who is matron at the Orphan's Home at Town Hill, Danbury.

Miss Hazel E. Sherwood has returned to her home, having spent a few days as guest of friends at Fairfield beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Osborne of the Center are spending a few days at their cottage on Fairfield beach.

Mrs. S. Mallette Sanford has returned to her home here, having passed a few days in Newtown, the guest of her father, Mr. Eugene Botsford.

Quite a number of the telephones were out of order during the shower on Wednesday night.

Contractor George S. Gillette is remodeling what is known as the old Abbott place on Round Hill which was recently purchased by Mrs. Mary F. Rowell of Round Hill.

Mr. Thomas Norris is spending a few days in Bridgeport, the guest of relatives.

POMOLOGICAL GATHERING.

Annual Field Meeting To Be Held at Maplewood Farm, August 12.

The annual field meeting of the Connecticut Pomological society will be held August 12 at the Maplewood Farm, Cheshire. By invitation of Frederick M. Peaseley the members of the society and their friends will have the opportunity of visiting his Maplewood farm devoted to fruit and poultry raising, and comprising 65 acres. Dinner will be on the basket lunch plan. After dinner there will be a short program of addresses, when George A. Drew, of Greenwich; J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury; Prof. A. G. Guiley, of Storrs Agricultural college and Dr. E. H. Jenkins, of the Connecticut Experiment station, will speak.

To reach the farm, which is located on the main road and trolley line between Cheshire and Middletown, three-quarters of a mile from Cheshire Junction, take Cheshire trolley from New Haven and Waterbury, changing cars at Cheshire Junction. Also by trolley from Meriden, Hartford, New Britain, Plainville and Bristol, via Middletown Junction.

The outing felt hats for August are brilliant-hued felts in small round shapes.

RADFORD B. SMITH

1072 Main St. DEPARTMENT STORE, 89 Fairfield Ave.
"THE STORE TO FIND SCARCE ARTICLES"
AND THE STORE THAT PAYS THE CAR FARE

Great Sale To-morrow—Saturday At Bargain Prices

At 10c—Ladies' 25c Openwork Stockings.
At 15c—Water Wings. Learn to swim.
At 8c—Ten cent kinds of Glue.
At 50c—Celebrated Armorside Sheet—large size and very heavy quality.
At 8c—Lot small sizes Silk Gloves—were 50c, black only, big bargain for those that wear small sizes.
SPECIAL SALE
BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M. ONLY
At 3 1/2c—Best Light Prints.
At 4 1/2c—Many kinds of Dark Prints.
At 5c—Patchwork, Indigo, Red, Silver Gray, etc.
At 4 1/2c—Handsome Chiffons, new patterns.
At 5 1/2c—Extra good Unbleached Muslin.
At 6 1/2c—Fancy Cretonnes.
At 7 1/2c—Good Cotton Batting.
At 8 1/2c—Extra fine Long Cloth.
At 9c—40 inch White Lawn.
At 3 1/2c—Dozen big Japanese Fans—big reduction in price of these fans to sell out the balance on hand.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REFINISHED—CABINET MAKER—CHAIRS REPAIRED AND CANED—HAIR MATTRESSES MADE OVER—FIRST CLASS WORK AT REASONABLE PRICES—GUS C. MULLEN, Formerly with the D. M. Read Co., 325 EAST MAIN STREET, In the Rear of Staples' Property Telephone 2114-5

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